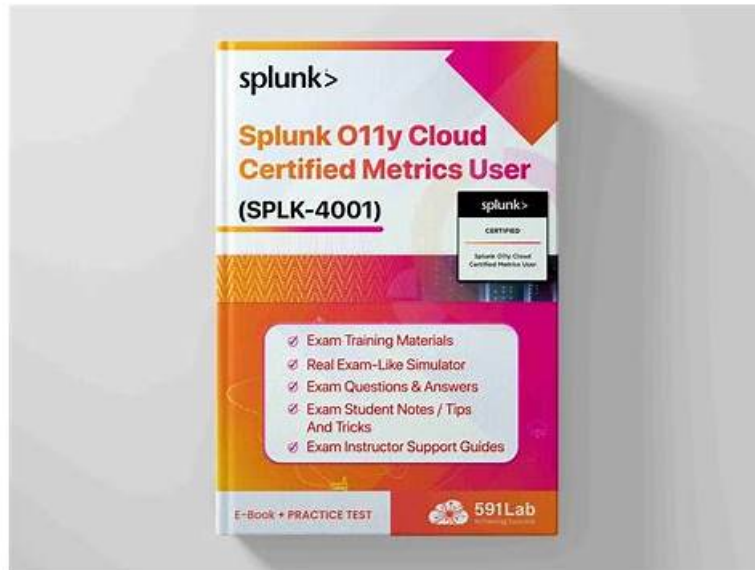


# Splunk SPLK-4001 Prüfungsfrage - SPLK-4001 Examengine



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ITZert SPLK-4001 Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen:  
[https://drive.google.com/open?id=1s6BXDiXzaOR5Y\\_YAmgb74RJtLtXVV-cZ](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1s6BXDiXzaOR5Y_YAmgb74RJtLtXVV-cZ)

Unser ITZert gibt viele Mühe aus, um den Kandidaten den besten und effizienten Service zu bieten. Heutzutage ist hohe Effizienz ein beliebtes Thema. So hat ITZert die effizienten Schulungsunterlagen für den Kandidaten entworfen, so dass Sie die Kenntnisse über Splunk SPLK-4001 Zertifizierung schnell meistern und gute Leistungen in der Prüfung erzielen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Splunk SPLK-4001 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert können den Kandidaten viel Zeit und Energie ersparen. Und die Kandidaten können deshalb mehr Geld verdienen.

Durch das Bestehen der SPLK-4001-Prüfung und dem Erwerb der Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User-Zertifizierung zeigt ein Fachmann seine Fähigkeit, Splunks cloudbasierte Plattform zu nutzen, um die Systemleistung zu überwachen, Fehler zu beheben und Analysen durchzuführen. Die Zertifizierung bestätigt auch, dass die Person ein tiefgreifendes Verständnis für die Verwendung von Metriken zur Leistungsanalyse und Fehlerbehebung hat. Die Zertifizierung ist ein wertvolles Asset für Fachleute, die mit Splunks O11y-Cloud-Plattform arbeiten und ihre Expertise bei der Überwachung und Analyse der Plattform demonstrieren möchten.

>> Splunk SPLK-4001 Prüfungsfrage <<

## SPLK-4001 Schulungsangebot, SPLK-4001 Testing Engine, Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Trainingsunterlagen

Suchen Sie nach die geeignetsten Prüfungsunterlagen der Splunk SPLK-4001? Sorgen Sie noch um das Ordnen der Unterlagen? ITZert als ein professioneller Lieferant der Software der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung haben Ihnen die umfassendsten Unterlagen der Splunk SPLK-4001 vorbereitet. Jetzt können Sie Zeit fürs Suchen gespart und direkt auf die Splunk SPLK-4001 Prüfung vorbereiten!

## Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User SPLK-4001 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q35-Q40):

### 35. Frage

A customer deals with a holiday rush of traffic during November each year, but does not want to be flooded with alerts when this happens. The increase in traffic is expected and consistent each year. Which detector condition should be used when creating a detector for this data?

- A. Outlier Detection
- B. Static Threshold

- C. Calendar Window
- **D. Historical Anomaly**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Explanation

historical anomaly is a detector condition that allows you to trigger an alert when a signal deviates from its historical pattern<sup>1</sup>.

Historical anomaly uses machine learning to learn the normal behavior of a signal based on its past data, and then compares the current value of the signal with the expected value based on the learned pattern<sup>1</sup>. You can use historical anomaly to detect unusual changes in a signal that are not explained by seasonality, trends, or cycles<sup>1</sup>.

Historical anomaly is suitable for creating a detector for the customer's data, because it can account for the expected and consistent increase in traffic during November each year. Historical anomaly can learn that the traffic pattern has a seasonal component that peaks in November, and then adjust the expected value of the traffic accordingly<sup>1</sup>. This way, historical anomaly can avoid triggering alerts when the traffic increases in November, as this is not an anomaly, but rather a normal variation. However, historical anomaly can still trigger alerts when the traffic deviates from the historical pattern in other ways, such as if it drops significantly or spikes unexpectedly<sup>1</sup>.

### 36. Frage

Changes to which type of metadata result in a new metric time series?

- A. Properties
- **B. Dimensions**
- C. Tags
- D. Sources

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Dimensions.

Dimensions are metadata in the form of key-value pairs that are sent along with the metrics at the time of ingest. They provide additional information about the metric, such as the name of the host that sent the metric, or the location of the server. Along with the metric name, they uniquely identify a metric time series (MTS)<sup>1</sup> Changes to dimensions result in a new MTS, because they create a different combination of metric name and dimensions. For example, if you change the hostname dimension from host1 to host2, you will create a new MTS for the same metric name<sup>1</sup> Properties, sources, and tags are other types of metadata that can be applied to existing MTSES after ingest.

They do not contribute to uniquely identify an MTS, and they do not create a new MTS when changed<sup>2</sup> To learn more about how to use metadata in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation<sup>2</sup>.

1: <https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics.html#Dimensions> 2:

<https://docs.splunk.com/Observability/metrics-and-metadata/metrics-dimensions-mts.html>

### 37. Frage

A customer deals with a holiday rush of traffic during November each year, but does not want to be flooded with alerts when this happens. The increase in traffic is expected and consistent each year. Which detector condition should be used when creating a detector for this data?

- A. Outlier Detection
- B. Static Threshold
- C. Calendar Window
- **D. Historical Anomaly**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

historical anomaly is a detector condition that allows you to trigger an alert when a signal deviates from its historical pattern<sup>1</sup>.

Historical anomaly uses machine learning to learn the normal behavior of a signal based on its past data, and then compares the current value of the signal with the expected value based on the learned pattern<sup>1</sup>. You can use historical anomaly to detect unusual changes in a signal that are not explained by seasonality, trends, or cycles<sup>1</sup>.

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### 38. Frage

A customer is experiencing an issue where their detector is not sending email notifications but is generating alerts within the Splunk Observability UI. Which of the below is the root cause?

- A. The detector has a muting rule.
- B. The detector is disabled.
- C. The detector has an incorrect alert rule.
- D. The detector has an incorrect signal,

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Explanation

The most likely root cause of the issue is D. The detector has a muting rule.

A muting rule is a way to temporarily stop a detector from sending notifications for certain alerts, without disabling the detector or changing its alert conditions. A muting rule can be useful when you want to avoid alert noise during planned maintenance, testing, or other situations where you expect the metrics to deviate from normal. When a detector has a muting rule, it will still generate alerts within the Splunk Observability UI, but it will not send email notifications or any other types of notifications that you have configured for the detector. You can see if a detector has a muting rule by looking at the Muting Rules tab on the detector page. You can also create, edit, or delete muting rules from there. To learn more about how to use muting rules in Splunk Observability Cloud, you can refer to this documentation.

### 39. Frage

An SRE came across an existing detector that is a good starting point for a detector they want to create. They clone the detector, update the metric, and add multiple new signals. As a result of the cloned detector, which of the following is true?

- A. The new signals will be reflected in the original chart.
- B. The new signals will be reflected in the original detector.
- C. You can only monitor one of the new signals.
- D. The new signals will not be added to the original detector.

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

Explanation

According to the Splunk O11y Cloud Certified Metrics User Track document, cloning a detector creates a copy of the detector that you can modify without affecting the original detector. You can change the metric, filter, and signal settings of the cloned detector. However, the new signals that you add to the cloned detector will not be reflected in the original detector, nor in the original chart that the detector was based on. Therefore, option D is correct.

Option A is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original detector. Option B is incorrect because the new signals will not be reflected in the original chart. Option C is incorrect because you can monitor all of the new signals that you add to the cloned detector.

### 40. Frage

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Während die meisten Menschen denken würden, dass die Splunk SPLK-4001 Zertifizierungsprüfung schwer zu bestehen ist. Aber wenn Sie ITZert wählen, ist es doch leichter, ein Splunk SPLK-4001 Zertifikat zu bekommen. Die Prüfungsunterlagen von ITZert sind ganz umfangreich. Sie enthalten sowohl Online Tests als auch Kundendienst. Bei Online Tests geht es um die Prüfungsmaterialien, die Simulationsprüfungen und Fragen und Antworten zur Splunk SPLK-4001 Zertifizierungsprüfung enthalten.

